OBITUARY.

Earl Russell Ends His Long and Remarkable Career.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Statesman, Diplomatist, Author and Man of the World.

MOVER OF THE GREAT REFORM BILL.

Connected with Great Events: Associated with Illustrious Men.

THE CRIMEAN WAR AND THE VIENNA CONGRESS

His Titles. Honors and Marriage Alliances.

SUCCEEDED BY A MINOR.

of Earl Russell at ten minutes to eleven o'clock last night, at his residence at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey. He had been ill for a long time, and

Park, surrey. He had been sitted a long time, and alarming symptoms and prostration began at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

John, Earl Russell—who was more widely and familiarly known as Lord John Russell—when he was ed to the higher rank of the British peerage rearked of himself, in a farewell address to the elec-

the, three centuries ago, naving been engaged in all the great transactions of his time, and thinking that eath, had all the pomps of his funeral prepared, and was perhaps a fair measure of the estimate of his said to be shared by the world at large. He was ot extinguishing himself when he entered the a younger generation. That position he had owed

fact people as the Anglo-Saxon race. The nobility in England owe their influence to their power, which is ject bills passed by the Commons amounts to a sus-nsory veto on popular measures, which are often Commons are connected with the pecrage or are mem-pers of that untitled landed aristocracy which is pecu the titled class. Foremost among the great overning families of England are the Russells, who irst came into notice in the reign of Henry VIII. One ohn Russell then distinguished himself by his darrity to become a tool of the King in his war with e clergy and also by his taste for church lands. Oa Woburn Abbey, which his posterity still possess nd was further created Baron Russell of Cheneys Inder Edward VL he caused himself to be elevated to the Earldom of Bedford and professed sound Prof estant principles, which he prudently kept to himself stead of burning him, made him Lord Privy Seal judiciously turning their religious coats once more or the accession of Elizabeta the family continued to prosper. During the long struggle for English liberty with the House of Stuart one hears little of the Bed-ford family till the time of William, Lord Russell, who expressed his regret that Lord Stafford, a Catholic. was suffered to die on a false charge of treason without having his bowels burned before his face, according to the good old custom. So much great reputation among his contemporaries, and at length involved him in conspiracies against the grown. He was condemned to death and fortunately lound the Court of Charles II. less cruel than his own faction. He was simply beheaded, and his wife, the famous Rachel Lacy Russell, by her heroism and dename of her ford which has led him to be regarded as a martyr in the cause of freedom. He was really a martyr to whig interests, and having played for high stakes and lost had to pay a heavy forfeit. His attainder was reversed after the revolution and the bead of his house was raised to ducal houors at the same time as the Earl of Devonshire by William ill. From that date the Russells have exercised have been generally in office and never to have done anything great. Even the admiral who won the batle of La Hogue is acknowledged by Macaulay, always slow to detect the faults of a whig, to have been "a greedy and corrupt knave." The Duke of Bedford, who was Ambassador to France in 1762, put his name to the most disgracerul treaty of peace ever signed by Great Britain—that wherein, notwithstanding the most selemn piedges, she abandoned the great Fredpric to the vengenoce of his enemies. A Duke of Bedord of the present century-now dead-did not care for place himself. The drudgery of departmental work is severe, the pay is small, and

core for place himself. The drudgery of departmental work is severe, the pay is small, and the power wielded by a Minister whose every action is jealously watched by the public is necessarily small. The late Duke had, moreover, to look after the administration of his own estates, of itself no high task, when those estates include a large district of London. It is worth noting, too, that the property over which the Dukes of Bedford rule is situated in the neart of the English capital, and embraces those streets (in the neighborhood of Covent Garden and the Strand) which, from their central position, are most convenient for the establishment of newspaper offices. The Duke coult, if ne liked, forbid the publication of a journal advocating opinions distacteful to himself within this Bedford domain, and his late Grace showed himself, on at least one occasion, disposed to exercise this privilege. Considering the limited space in which a London newspaper must be published in order not to be out of everybody's way, the territorial lordening to the Dukes of Bedford a sisopatron of theiry-two Church invings, and a gentleman who has thirty-two incomes for clergymen in his gift possesses in these degenerate times an equal number of strong arguments in the discussion of ecclesiastical affairs. In Church and State the Dukes of Bedford are strong, and if not in office themselves are up to be well represented in the army, the navy, at hitchell and as foreign course by their kith and kin not be two represented in the army, the navy, at hitchell and as foreign course by their kith and kin not be live endoughed the Private of England first saw the highest for the live incomes that of August, 1792—during the long period of whigh a marriage councetion of the Russell was consequently "born with a said. The party was at that time not only in a hopeiess minority, but it was divided ag

The bestowal of the person was kindly, out it was not kindly of Lord Russell to write a coolused biogra-phy of his friend, in which, oddly enough, he nevel even mentioned the faithful partner of his toils and pleasures. The statesman might well pension the poet who almost immortalized when he song of him as

Weilington as yet was unaware of the strength which the liberal iorces of the country and gathered by these victories, and, in November 1830, he calmy replied in the floure of Lords, in answer to inquirres, that be did not mean to used with the question of Parliamentary rotorm. The cays of the Cubic week of Parliamentary rotorm. The cays of the Cubic week of the way. The same month king William IV, sent ler Lord Grey, who succeeded in lorming that brilliant administration which effected the one blood-less revolution which England has seen.

Lord John Russel, then thirty-eight years old, was named Paymaster Genoral of the Forders—an office more logarity than important. It all onto coller a seat in the Cabinet. Lord John, however, was so letted to move the first reading of the Reform bill, which was forthwin prepared. When he role in his pince, on the lat of March, the prepared of the propie in England and Waiss," he stepped at once into the front rank of statemen in virtue of the apprenent consideration of the propie in England and Waiss," he stepped at once into the front rank of statemen in virtue of the apprenent consideration of the propie in England and Waiss," he stepped at once into the front rank of statemen in virtue of the apprenent interests confided to his care. A whig lamily council bad selected him to pay the part of the engrand the chosen delegate of a confederacy which sought to achieve great each and da achieve them, and no small per of the report of the apprenent of the virtue of the spread for the character ne personated. He did nothing great binsell, but he will be reported to the virtue and the chosen delegate of a confederacy which sought to achieve from the first payed of the appeared to the virtue and the chosen of the choracy of the characy of the property of the appeared to the virtue and the chosen of the choracy of the choracy of the choracy of the state of the point, more expectably in regard to his eachings with the choracy of the analysis of the property of the property of the prop

proceedings. A similar inability to grapple with the facts of a case made him sond instructions another time to an Koglish consul to assist a band of sinugglers, Lord Russell might denounce the faint-hearted conduct of Lerd Granylle in subsequent negotiations, but it is he who should bear the blame of the Papture of the Black Sea treaty. He was warned several years before that Russia meditated this breach of faith, and he augity shoulded the diplomatist who gave him the information.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS.

Indeed, his manner toward subordinates was always oftensive to the last degree. His appropriate would aver that he was easy to deal with it only you knew the proper way. "Johnny," they declared, was "slways to be won by an epigram." But his normal condition was a cantankerousness which no epigram cound charm away. One of his leddenants once put the lacts of a case before him in language at once brief, clear and emphatic, whereupon Lord Russell directed Lord Kumericy, the Under Scoretary of State, to address him a grave reprimend. It was under his rule at the Fereign Office that the ascendancy of the clerks rose to such a neight that the permanent Under Scoretary became the virtual head of the department. Nor was Mr. Hammond content with the substance of power. He demanded, and ultimately obtained, its insignia, being first created a prity councillor and afterward a peer of the realm. This last honor was hot actually conferred on Mr. Hammond by Lord Russell, but it was the culmination of a system toat Minister had once his cest to establish. A miserable system it is, bring nother more not less than government by underlings, or the administration of an empire on the principles of an uncaitured bureaucracy. But what was a Foreign Minister to do who could not speak Frence? He was absolutely at the mercy of his staff, to whom he was motinged to abandon all real authority. While he oussed himself about attaches, uniforms and ordered them not to wear too muon gold face. On every scrap of patronage in his office he

bumble appointment and, a change of Ministry being expected at one time, advised him to set off for his press without dolay, or, he added, "Jonney will take it from you."

As A STATEMAMA.

The great work of his life, such as it was, remains to be considered. He will be chiefly remembered by posterity as a legislator who desiroyed much and constructed nothing. Macaday remarked of Sir William Tempie that he "was an author among statesmen and a statesmin among authors." Mere politicians respected the scholar and cessyist, mere writers were dezited by the Ambassador and Capinet Counsellor. Macaday hardly does justice to the author of the "Tripic Alliance," but his scatences slightly changed would furnish a correct estimate of the measure of Lord Russell's political fame. He was a fort smoog radicals and a radical fame. He was a fort smoog radicals and a radical fame. He was a fort smoog radicals and a radical fame. He was a fort smoog radicals and a radical fame. He majority of the middle class demanded a thorough reform of the constitutional the majority of the middle class demanded a thorough reform of the constitutions, the middle of the majority of the middle class of middle of the middle class of the popular side. For a long time Sir Francis Burdelt may be said to have ocea the only gestleman who dared to call himself a radical. The accession to the party of a man who was not only a cuke's son, but an eminently respectable and industrious member of the Hause of Commons, gave now nope to the Francisls, who, what with suspensions of the Habess Corpus act and gagging blis, when Lord John Rusself arst took up the cause of parliamentary reform. It the Dicke of Sirmane and a capture and a fact and another the work of the required a motion for an inquiry into the Prince of Weles' private life he would hardy scious for popularity, and, what is more, was of real service to the people of England. Like other reformers, he though that the bill he lathered was the sum total of all Englishmen needed; but he was mismaken. He

Notion and First Lord of the Treasury.

MARKIAGE ALLIANCES.

His Lordship was trice interied. First, in 1835, to the widow of abe segond Lord Ribblessaie, and eldest daughter of Thomas Lister, Eeq., of Armythge Park. This lady died after their union lind lasted three years. In 1841 Lord John Russell married Lady Frances Anna Maria, second daughter of the second Earl of Minto (the head of the Eillot lamily). There are thirteen persons bearing the names of Russell, Eiliot or Lister on the books of the English Foreign Office. Two of them were ambassaiders and mother Assistant Under Seretary of State. These three alone divided at one time between them \$90,000 a year of public money, according to official returns. The names of Russell and Eiliot appear fifteen times in the lists of Knights of British orders. Five perages and three seats in the Pray Council belonged to the same lamities. Tooy were lately represented in the army by one lieutenant general, two major generals and nine colonels or lieutenant colonels; in the nawy by an admiral and a vice atimize. These officers all no doubt distinguished themselves, but history has unaccountably omitted to record their achievements.

at-Arms to the House of Commons, filed by Lord Charles Russell.

The Church has not been invored by the presence of many Russells or Elitots of the Bediord-Minto stock, but Dr. Gibert Elitot files the snug deanery of Bristol, white Lord Wriothestey Russell was Canon of Windsor and held a lamily living in the ourgais. The clergy list makes the aggregate value of the livings in toe gilt of the Duke of Bediord amount to \$42,830 per annum, figures which understate the amount.

PERSONAL APPERANCE.

Of Earl Russell's personal appearance a witremarked that he was "a smail man under a large hat." Indeed, throughout line he had the misortune to be laughed at. There was always something ridiculous about him. Ferty years since Fenimore Coopermet him at the breakfast table of Rogers, the poet, and thus recorded his impressions:—"Lord Russell is a smail, quies man, with an air of ill-hoalth, reminding me a little, in his mouth and manner of speaking, of Capiain Ridgley, of the navy, though the latter has altogether the best physique. He complained of his health, and talked but Little. I remember one of his remarks, however, for he said that Parliament was "getting too, thin-skinned for a healthful state of things." With this description agrees that of a fervent admirer of Lord Russell, who says "his ontward form is frail and weakly, one councumnes slockned over with the effects of hi health and solitary sell-communing; his figure shrunken below the dimensions of ordinary mannood; his general sir that of a meditarive invalue. "" His voice is weak, his accent minering and uncertain." Though he grew moon more rought in later like it was astonishing to those who knew him that he should have attained such longevity. In his private like he was virtuous and correct, but not animatic. He even—what is rare with Englishmen—carried personal rancor into party pointies. Thus the second Duke of Buckingha in had, when Marquis of Chandes and amount rent or 550 became entitled to a vote for the Kangato these first had the effects of increas

In his bread.

In his manner Earl Russell was crochely, his temper was frequently bad and his address generally disagrecable. It is related that he was once staying at Windsor Castle, was once of the Queen's children came up to him and said, "Manma says you're such a disagrecable man." As Her Majosty has been praised for the excellent way in which she brought up her lamily the authenticity of the sneedote may be questioned, but it indicates an undoubted trath. Such was the man whom Rogers described as "our little giant." Perhaps there was more meaning in the eulogy of him attributed to the Duke of Wellington. "Jord John," said his Grace, "is a host in himself," Henind this puny, little man, who was neither wise nor wirty, were ranged all the Russells, a force which could not then and cannot now be despised.

The eldest son of the late Earl, Viscount Amboriy, was born December 10, 1842, and married in 1804 Catherine Louiss, daugnier of Lord Stanley, of Alderly. He was member of Purhament for Nottingham from 1866 to 1803 and died January 9, 1876. His eldest son, John Francis Stanley, who inherits his grandiather's title, was born August 12, 1865, and is therefore only in his thirteenth year.

The latest mail advices from England announce the death of the Roy. Robert Main, M. A., F. R. S. Main was born in the year 1808 and passed his under-graduate days at Queen's College, Cambridge, gradugraduate days at Queen's College, Cambridge, gradu-ating as sixth wrangler in the year 1834, and being afterward elected fellow of his college, When the present Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy, was appointed in 1835, Mr. Main accepted the office of first assistant under him and for twenty-five years took a prominent part in the manifold scientific operations of the great national establishment at Greenwich. He also carried on aeveral independent investigations and deductions from these, particularly into the proper mo-tions of the fixed stars, the value and utility

Mr. T. T. Cooper, British resident at Bhame, on the Irrawady, whose assassination by one of his sepoy guards has been reported by cable, was the well-known traveller, whose book, "Travels by a Pioneer of Commerce," attained some popularity on its publication seven years ago. He was bern at Sunderland, on the 13th of April, 1837, and commenced active life at the age of sixteen, when he sailed for Western Australia, spending some three or four years there in various government employments. Subsequently he proceeded to

Thirion, a young French painter of a good deal of talent and promise. M. Thirion was born at Langres taient sud promise. M. Thirion was born at Langres (Haute Marac), and was a pupil of Gieyre and Bouguereau. He painted very much in the manner of his master Bouguereau and chose similar subjects from woman and child life. His works were held in good repute, were accorded a good deal of praise and some of them have been popularized by the publication of engravings and photographs after them by Goupil & Co. The choice of subject in his pictures was usually pleasing, the drawing good and the color much like his master's Bouguereau's, though not as solid. The decouned first exhibited in the Salon, we believe, in 1868, wifen he was represented by a "Portrait of a Woman." His exhibits in the succeeding years were as lollows:—1869, "Attention! Minette;" 1870, "Young Girls Locking at Engravings," and a portrait; 1873, "Little Marie," 1874, "A Peasant Woman of La Oreuse," and "The Dow;" 1876, "Le Prilinge du Goomen en Bretague," and "Atter Schoolly" 1876, "The Willing Donkoy" and "The Young Shrimp Pisher Girl," and in 1877 s-portrait and "Psyche Abundoned." The sund of the late artist was lately at No. 20 Rue Perrouet, Noulli-sur-Marne. His works have been imported here, and he is represented in several collections.

commenced his career as a military cadet, but after-ward studied and graduated in "law and sciences" in army by the St. Paul's Academy, he lectured for thirty years, all no sumoments, bunk, facat, &c., was chosen Senator from St. Paulo in 1857, entered the government in 1862, and served in three cabinets as Minister & Finance and of Foreign Affairs. In 1869 was appointed for the Grand of Foreign Affairs. In 1869 was appointed for the Grand Crosses of the Grand Crosses of the Grand Crosses of the French Legics of Honor, of the Grand Crosses of the French Legics of Honor, of the Grand Crosses of the French Legics of the Red Gotha, and of the Iron Crows of Austria.

> CAPTAIN JOHN P. WILBUR. News has been received in this city from Calcutt of the death of Captain John P. Wilber, of the American ship Farragut. The vessel was about to return to New York when Captain Wilbur was stracked with choicra, and he was carried off after an illness of two days. He was well known in commercial circles in this and other American cities and was greatly re-spected by all who knew him.

Henry Clay Preston, a prominent Mason, who w Past Grand Master of the State of New York, died at the residence of his family, in Binghamton, N. Y., this ovening. The juneral will take place Friday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TEACHER. There was considerable consternation yesterday at Grammar School No. 20, at No. 160 Chrystie street, caused by the sudden death of Miss Addie E. Coulter, a teacher, as she was about dismissing her class a the noon recess. The Coroners' office was notified It appears that deceased had been a sufferer for long time from paies in the nead. Although not in-capacitated from attending to her school duties she has been little more than a chronic invalid for several years. About five years ago she was attacked with been little more than a chronic invalid for several years. About five years ago she was attacked with spinal meningitis, and had a narrow escape of her life. After her convalesence she was a great sufferer from a sharp pain to the toroneed. About once a month she would take a day off from school, so completely prostrated would she become from this intense pain. This condition of her health continued up to Monday, when, aiter striving home from school, she told her mother she was going to visit a cousin in Seventy-sixth street and that she would not likely return till the next morning. Yesterday she was in her cines from as the usual time, and at the forencon recess, neaf past ten, and complained to ner freind, Miss Charke, of having a peculiar sensation in the right side of her face and head. All feeling seemed to have left these paris, and nutning but a dead numbness remained. She also stated that the other portion of her head palined her violently. Shortly afterward, as the scholars had departed from the school-room, she was heard to scream aloud for help. Miss Clarke and several other teachers ran to be assistance. She vegged them to bring her some warm water and bathe her feet; this she said would relieve her pain. They did so with the greatest haste; but her feet were hardly immersed in the water when she became unconscious, her hands became convolsed and she frotted at the mouth. Her syes were set, and with a long drawn sigh she de alimost instanty.

These tacts having become known to Deputy Coroner Miller he issued a burial permit and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by apoplexy.

SAMUEL WOOD'S WILL,

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR-THE FATE OF THE WOOD MUSICAL COLLEGE DEPENDING ON THE RESULT OF THE LITIGATION.

The effort to set aside the codicil of the will of the late Mr. Samuel Wood was yesterday continued before two Surrogate, a learned and costly array of legal talent being seated alongside the green table in front of His Houer, behind a formidable barricade of legal documents and law books. The contestant, it will be remembered, is Mr. Schenck, one of the executors according to the original will, and upon his success or failure in getting the codicil set aside de-pends the alternative whether the Wood Musical Colege or the Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute shall

Only one witness was examined. He was Mr. E. H. Atkman, of No. 251 Pearl street, one of the witnesses to the signing of the codjoil, and also to the signing of the will. He was examined by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, and testified that when the will was signed in 1872
Mr. Wood seemed in good mental condition; witness only saw him once after that until he went to Mr. Wood's houre, at the request of Mr. Simonson, to witness the signature to the will; Dr. Elmer was present and read the codicil aloud by sections, and Mr. Wood signed it; Mr. Lioya, witness and Mr.

the appointment of a receiver for his real estate and a collector for the personal property, during the continuance of the litigation.

General Chatfield objected, on the ground that Dr. Eimer was neither an heir-al-law, a legates, a devise, or a creditor of the estate should be flied prior to the appointment of such collector and receiver; on the ground that an invokery of the estate should be flied prior to the appointment of such collector and receiver; on the ground that surely had not been produced for on the ground that surely had not been produced for the prior of the subject of the entire estate had been made to those who were named as executors. If the codicil should stand it would not affect the title codicil should stand it would not affect the title of these persons to the estate. They did not, he claimed, have to wait for an administration of the state in order to enter upon possession, but could at once tags and held the eatire property against all other claimants, as the will was in effect a devise in fect.

Coneral Burnett argued that the executors named in the body of the will had no more rights than if no codical bad been added and no chauge had been made in the choice of exocutors. He said that as the mater now stood the vast estate, valued at over a million of dollars, was not legally under the control of anybody. He inought that "an indifferent person and a stranger" should be appointed as a receiver, and so it musure of papers, including an affidavit of Mr. Simonought that it any recurver should be appointed as a receiver, and so an unover of papers, including an affidavit of Mr. Simonough the subject of the explicit directions accompanying the devise in treat, which were possible to any of the state of the caption and the state, and a diamed that in any event the codicil did not change the provisions of the body of the will, and thus over a life of the exploit did not change to be sounded, although h

A large number of the relatives of the late Mrs. Anna yesterday, accompanied by counsel, and the contest of the will was duly begun. It will be remembered that her died on March 4, of this year, fearing an estate valued at over \$750,000, and comprising as elegant country massion at Kingsbridge and a town house on Fitth avonue. The will made provision for a number of her relations in the Brake family, and devised the bulk of the estate to her cousin, Mr. Lawrence Brake, who appeared through Mr. Joseph H. Choate as counsed, as proponent of the will. One or two of the legatees and a large number of her relatived who were not named in the will appeared through explude Failerton as counsed to contest the probate, sileging that undue influence had oven used. After a long examination, during which no penne of imperiance were brought out, the case was set down for November 21, 1878, at two P. M. her died on March 4, of this year, leaving an estate

"UNJUST APPRAISEMENTS."

FROM NEW YORK IMPORTERS AGAINST SPE-CIAL AGENTS.

The methods of the special agents of the Treasury in causing imported goods to be reappraised and from thirty to lorty per cont additional duty levied have aroused many leading importers to protest against what they consider "unjust appraisements." The re-cent locking up of immense stocks of kid gloves for reappraisement resulted in heavy losses to the owners, and the government's decision in favor of the special agents has caused meetings to be had to take immediate action in the matter.

THE MEMORIAL

A memorial has been drawn up and signed and yestorday a representative of the merchants laid document before the Secretary of the Treasury. The memorial in substance is as follows:--Many merupon consignment from foreign manufacturers. The importations are subject on arrival in port to ad valorem auties. The law requires that involces of goods consigned to commission houses for sale he made out at the setual market value at the time and place of manufacture that the appraiser ascertain, estimate and appraise the true market value and wholesale price of the merchangise at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported. The memorial coss not complain of the law, at of the practice of special agents basing their ap praisements on the valuations reported by small

ported. The memorial coss not compained and their appraisements on the valuations reported by small American merchants who neither manufacture abroad nor have the large importers? facilities for buying goods cheap. The memorial says that during the last tow years there has been a "failing market" in Europe; but, rather than suspend work and lose control of skilled workmen. Large foreign manufacturers have sent out more goods than ever, but to be soid here on their own account. The results have been low prices throughout Europe, especially to large importers. But the Washington special agents have been governed by the prices paid by small importers, and have appraised accordingly.

THE PAIREST METHOD.

The memorial goes on to say that where an entire production of a toreign manufacturer has been consigned to the port of New York the lairest method would be to be governed by the selling prices of similar geous actually disposed of in Kurope, It would be unfair to appraise a whole carge of saiks from first hasds in Lycons as high as the sites of a small jobber who imports only fifty pieces of goods. Again, large stocks may be sent to America to be sold on consignment to be distributed to small dealers in different parts of the country, but because the agents of the European manufacturers and self the goods lower than ordinary joboers the charge of "fraud" should not be made. The memorial says it would not be made. The memorial says it would not be made to the loreign manufacturer who produces goods in advance of others and snips them to market for male, taking all risks of a long voyage and the fluctuations of a distant market, to look for larger profits upon saice here in index just instances, than no would receive upon saice here in index just instances, than no would receive upon saice here in index just instances, than the would receive upon saice able for the foreign manufacturers who produces goods in advance of others and stage to be order. It however, the event above that his net returns for a screen of ye